

Christian Intelligencer.

WERE ONCE THESE MAXIMS FIXED—THAT GOD'S OUR FRIEND, VIRTUE OUR GOOD, AND HAPPINESS OUR END, HOW SOON MUST REASON O'ER THE WORLD PREVAIL, AND ERROR, FRAUD AND SUPERSTITION FAIL.

Vol. XV. Gardiner, Maine, Friday, January 1, 1836. New Series, Vol. IX—No. 50

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING FOR THE PROPRIETOR,
BY JOHN RAMSEY.
CLEVELAND FLETCHER, Editor.

From the New York Mirror.
THE PILGRIMAGE OF RELIGION.

One day Religion, the fair daughter of Virtue, sat on a bright cloud in the heavens pensively gazing upon the earth which was rolling and tumbling beneath her feet like the football of a capricious wind, and anon as she watched the dark clouds, and saw the lightning flash, and heard the thunder roar, she said, "What grieves my child?" cried Virtue, who was a fond mother, and could behold the distress of her daughter without anxiety.

"Alas!" returned Religion in a mournful tone, "alas, how cold is the worship of your votaries! They build me splendid altars and gilded pulpits, and deck temples with costly tapestries; they kneel before the statues of my priests, and dedicate their lives to my service; they exhaust the midnight lamp with wild and dromy speculations on my doctrines—but none—none seek to know me as I am!" and the lightning dropped on the maiden's cheek as she uttered these words. The mother was pained when she beheld the sorrow of her beloved child, and as the most effectual means of relieving her, proposed that she should visit the earth in her own humble form, and enlighten mankind by her own example and easy precepts. Now Virtue began (as many mortal parents do) it was impossible to know her meek daughter and not to love her.

Virtue, as I before said, was a fond mother, and unsuspecting, and knew but little of the world. Quickly did the lightning dash away the lingering tear from her now smiling face, and gladly she don her russet garb, for Religion had the people of the earth and sigh over their ignorance; and she was of kindness, and wished to instruct them. With many an embrace, and many a parting blessing, Virtue resigned her sweet child, who took her seat on a sunbeam, and after a short time alighted on the globe in safety: the lady by which she was lowered having been held by her elder sister Faith. The maid looked about her in astonishment at the new scene which met her view. She was in a great city, and throngs of human beings were hurrying and fro, each one looking like an Atlas with a world of care upon his shoulders, and she felt herself jostled and pushed by all whose velocity she chanced to impede. But Religion knew no angry feelings, and she compassionated the anxious faces of the multitude, and longed for an opportunity to bring peace to their hearts. The damsel wandered on known and neglected, or noticed only some rude finger which pointed in derision at her coarse garment, until bewildered with the din and confusion of streets, she ascended the marble steps of a noble mansion, determined to take refuge within its walls.

"Here will I rest me," she said, as she tapped gently at the gate; and he inmates in affliction or prosperity, I teach them to bear the one with fortitude, or the other with humility."

But no one answered to her light knock; she was forced to repeat it, which did more loudly than before. After waiting patiently a few minutes, the door was opened, and a footman in gold and blue livery, and with a sword at his side, demanded her business. Religion told her errand and her name, and meekly desired admittance, whereupon the menial swore he knew not, and uttering many dreadful oaths and imprecations, (which chilled her veins and blood,) he thrust her with violence from the door, and bolted it against her.

The poor maid hastened from the hospitable mansion, both terrified and grieved, but not discouraged from her benevolent enterprise; and observing a shabby hovel at a short distance from the door, she then bent her steps toward it, saying:

"In this mean dwelling will I make my abode, and those who inhabit it shall learn that there is contentment and peace without worldly honors."

of a miser, who she said, was much more in need of her aid than she was.

"Here at least," cried Religion, as she entered the wretched chamber of the miser, "here at least I shall be a welcome visitor, for I will lead this unhappy man to break his iron coffers and give of his hoarded wealth to his poorer brethren and through my influence he will know the joy of an approving conscience."

She found the miser of gold extended upon his filthy pallet, and glance told her his last hour arrived. He was muttering indistinct words, and they seemed wrung from him by the anguish of mind. In an instant she was by his side, and breathing words of comfort in his ear. But the miser looked vacantly in her face, for she was a stranger to him, and then resumed his lamentations, exclaiming, in a tone of more agony than before—"My ducat! my ducat! I have lost a ducat!" In vain the maid strove to elevate his thoughts from earth, in vain she told him he was nigh his end, in vain she tendered him eternal bliss; he only answered, "Can you restore my ducat?" and "my ducat! my ducat!" were the last sounds on the miser's lips. The maid slowly departed from the gloomy dwelling, and wandered on until she beheld a great hotel, and the passage being open, she glided in, and entered an apartment where she found a fine lady at her toilet. In gentle accents Religion told her story, and begged to remain with her, but the lady replied that she was a vulgar creature, and unknown in polite circles; and thereupon turned her back and continued to curl her ringlets. With a sigh the despised daughter of Virtue returned to the street, and looked sorrowfully around for some asylum in which she might find shelter and a kind reception. She had not waited long before an elegant coach splendidly caparisoned, was drawn up near her, and a fashionable beau alighted from it.

"Here I will make another effort," she said, as she advanced to meet him; "he is young and youth is kindly and will not reject my advice. I will dwell with him, and teach him to use the good gifts of this life without abusing them." And she laid her hand on the arm of the youth and poured into his ear her promises of joy—not worldly fleeting joy, which carries in its train a serpent's sting—but pure and lasting happiness, growing deeper and purer as life wanes toward its close.

The beau heard her out, for he was a well-bred man and would not interrupt a lady in her speech; but, though he was devoted to the fair, the plain dress of the maid offended his taste; he saw no charms in her mild features and he smiled contempt in answer to her words. When she timidly ventured to request admission to his home, the beau made a faint attempt to be polite, but his mirth on this occasion was greater than his gallantry, and he laughed in her face. Onward went the poor damsel, hurt by her many rebuffs, and lamenting the perverseness of human nature, but not yet hopeless; for she thought if but one heart yielded to her influence, she could never regret the hour that brought her to the unfriendly earth. With these reflections she approached a distiller's shop exclaiming, as she beheld the medley of people within quaffing intoxicating liquors—

"Surely, when I tell this man that he is an enemy to his kind, that he is causing misery to thousands for paltry gain; when I prove to him that there is no enjoyment in ill-gotten wealth, and that following my precepts is true happiness—surely, he will cast aside his cups and direct the wretched to my shrine for support and consolation."

But the distiller heard her words from a window above, and before she reached the door it was barred against her.

On the opposite side of the street a church was open, and a bridal ceremony was about to take place. The maiden followed the happy party, and took her station near the altar; but, even in her own temple she was not recognised. She remained, however, in silence, gazing intently upon the downcast face of the fair bride, until she beheld a tear trembling in her eye, and she knew that her heart was softened. In an instant she was at her side, and the damsel was full of joy, for she felt herself enfolded in a warm embrace, and she was happy, for she had now found one to love her.

But the ceremony was concluded, and the crowd of guests advancing to offer their congratulations, separated the gentle girl from her new friend, but she followed her as she left the church, and pressed her way to the coach just as the husband was handing in his young wife. The maiden twined her sleeve, and the lady, turning, said hurriedly, as she pulled it from her slight grasp—

"You see I'm engaged at present, but should you happen to be in town next winter, I shall be glad to see you"—and springing into the coach she gayly kissed

her hand, and was out of sight in a moment. Deeply did Religion sigh as she continued her weary route, but she was persevering in a good cause, and she would not willingly deliver man to his own mistaken views. Many were the mansions visited by the tender-hearted damsel, and many the offers of bliss she tendered, but coldness or scorn was her only answer. The merchant refused her credit, and called her an impostor. The physician withheld the pill from the mouth of his patient to listen to her word but on hearing them immediately shrugged his shoulders and shook his head, remarking that he pitied his fellow creatures, but really he must live. She called at the house of the lawyer, but was denied admittance, and she heard him tell his servant that he was never at home to "that woman." The politician received her with politeness, for he was a prudent man, and careful to offend no one; but when she talked of sincerity and plain dealing, he hemmed, and took snuff—and observed that he entertained a great respect for her, but that he was convinced his party could not adopt her sentiments—it would ruin them—and that he must stick to his party, right or wrong. When she addressed the young they bade her wait till they were old and promised solemnly to hear her then. The aged begged she would call again "to-morrow" and all found excuses to shun her.

"I will make a last effort," she cried almost in despair, as she saw the spare figure of one of her own Presbyterian disciples entering his door—"from his house I shall not be repulsed. This shall be my residence, and my counsels shall guide its inmate. If he be remiss in his duty, my words shall strengthen him; if he be severe, my mildness shall soften him; I will dwell with him." She entered the door, and glided into the study of the holy man. Gladly he welcomed her to his home, and blessed her that she would live beneath his roof. The maiden was light of heart, and her smiles were full of gladness, till in an unhappy hour her eye discerned a written paper on which her votary had been engaged. She saw at a glance that it was a letter fraught with bitterness and hate against his Catholic brethren. The maid looked grave, and bade him burn the paper. She spoke of love to his neighbor, and peace and good will to all mankind; whereupon the brow of her hearer grew dark and in a voice of thunder he told her she was not orthodox, and pushed her from his door.

The maid gave a last sigh to earth and flew back to her mother in heaven. Virtue listened indignantly to her daughters sad adventures, but clasped her fondly in her arms, grateful for her safe return.

Religion, however, has not entirely deserted mankind. She sometimes visits them, for she cherishes no enmity; but she is always preceded by her mother, Virtue, who guards her child, and makes her path easy before her.

TRUTH

Truth is the fact concerning matters and things. It is entirely independent of the belief or unbelief of men. This fact admits of demonstration. It was true that America should enjoy her present independence long before our patriotic sires obtained it by their toils and blood; long before they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honour in its defence. It was true that the earth turned on its axis once in twenty-four hours, and revolves round the sun once a year, long before astronomers knew anything concerning it. It has been a truth, ever since there has been a sun to revolve; it has been a fact in purpose, ever since there has been a God. It was just as true that God made all things, before his creation knew anything about the fact, as it has been since they knew it. It was just as true that this continent existed before it was discovered by Christopher Columbus, as it is, that it exists now. It was as much lighted and warmed by the sun, and watered by the dews and rains then, as it is now.

Truth is the same in religious affairs. It was just as true that "God is good unto all, and that his tender mercies are over all his works," before this fact was recorded in the scriptures as it is now, or ever will be. It was as much truth that all the families of the earth shall be blessed in Christ, before Moses recorded the promise—before Abraham believed it, and even before God made the promise, as it ever can be. If God ever were good, he is now—be forever was so, and forever will remain the same. This is truth. If it be the design of God that all the ends of the earth shall see his salvation,

then this fact can never be altered, and the design can never prove abortive.

Pioneer.
From the Union.
A FRAGMENT.

It was Sabbath. The morning was serene and pleasant; the sky unclouded and beautiful; all tending to draw the mind in meditation to the superintending care of an all-wise Providence.

As I proceeded onward, my reverie was broken by the sound of sacred music, and at a short distance in front of me I perceived a neat country church; arriving at which, I entered and took a seat. The preacher, from whose face beamed the pure rays of christian love, dwelt at considerable length upon the love of the Almighty to a sinful and degenerate world, in sending the Lord of glory to be a propitiation for the sins thereof, and concluded by commending all present to his care and protection.

Upon the dismissal of the meeting, a number of individuals collected around an aged father in Israel, with filial and reverential love. Although a stranger in the village, I was not long in becoming acquainted with this venerable individual. I attended him home to his cottage; where, at my request, he related to me the principal events of his past life; part of which is as follows:

"From my earliest youth I was strictly brought up to the doctrines of the Arminian church, of which, in our village, my father was one of the pillars. But like many other young persons I found nothing therein, either as incentives to virtue, or means whereby to obtain happiness; considering that the paths of sin were strewn with flowers, and the ways of virtue arduous and severe. At the time I was of the age of twenty-two, my father died, and left me possessed of a large fortune. Being of a reckless disposition and fond of company, I soon indulged in almost every species of vice.

"About two years from the death of my father, a considerable change came over me. I married and determined to enjoy the pleasures of domestic life. The state of affairs, however, did not last long. There was one thing wanting—Religion—without which happiness is vain and imaginary; and I sank deeper and deeper in vice. My fortune was fast passing from my hands; my former friends and acquaintances shunned me, and my family became neglected and wretched. Pleasure I knew not, for misery was gnawing into my very heart."

"The time came, however, when it pleased God to bring me to a lively sense of my errors. My only child, a darling boy, was called from me by the messenger—death. I mourned as one without hope, for with all my unworthiness, I loved my boy much more than I was aware of. To further my agony, the preacher who attended the funeral, gave it as his conviction that my child was then weltering in the liquid fires of an endless hell, in consequence of my sins; for, said he, the Almighty will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate him. * * * From this time I became an altered man. After my grief a little subsided, I took my bible, which had not been used for a long time, with a determination to search for the word of life. And thanks be unto God I found it,—but not in accordance with the doctrines in which I had been taught to believe. Ah! no. As I read the divine testimony, the thick veil of superstition passed from my eyes, and I was enabled to behold in the Almighty a just God and a Savior—one who is to finish transgression, and make an end of sin; and who has promised to gather together in one all things in Christ. God is not a man, that he should lie; nor the son of man, that he should repent. Hath he said, and shall he not do it? Hath he spoken, and shall he not make it good? A deep change was discernable in my deportment; and instead of being shunned, I was admitted into the society of the just and good.

"Gradually the doctrine of the meek and lowly Jesus was introduced into our village, and now, through the blessings of God, we have a fine meeting house, where we can assemble together and worship God in spirit and in truth. Often have I poured out my soul in prayer and praise to God, for bringing me out of darkness into the glorious liberty of the Gospel; and my earnest prayer now is, when he sees fit in his own good time to call me to himself, I may be enabled to exclaim, as did Simeon of old, 'Lord now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation.'"

Thus finished the narrative of this venerable man—one who was full of years, and of the joys of his Lord. Being necessitated to leave the place the following morning, I desired his blessing, which he, in apostolic simplicity, gave;

commending me to the love of God, and earnestly exhorting me to follow in the paths of wisdom and virtue.

About a year after the above event, in passing the village in which my venerable friend lived, I learned that in the preceding fall that he had been called upon to resign his stewardship, and enter upon the joys of his Lord. His last hours were employed in praising the Lord who redeemed him; and he resigned his breath, glorying in the prospective happiness of the whole human family. I visited the church yard for the purpose of dropping a tear over his grave—it was under the shadowing branches of a "weeping willow," covered by a marble tomb, on which was inscribed the words of Solomon—"The memory of the just is blessed." J. L. G.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1835.

CAN I DO GOOD.

Are you a parent? how much benefit then may you confer upon your children. By a careful attention to their education you may lay the foundation of their future characters and happiness for life. In this respect a parent may do more good than is sometimes imagined. For there is a time when every child is entirely under the influence of a parent, and if this influence be of a wholesome kind, and properly directed, it will remain upon the child until a character that shall last through life will have been formed. How much then does every one owe to parental instruction and influence. And that a weight of obligation rests upon every parent, from the fact that they have the means of doing much good. Care should be exercised that improper and hurtful impressions be not made upon the mind of the child, and that the mental faculties be early called into exercise upon such subjects as will have not only a salutary but a lasting influence upon the character. More undoubtedly, depends upon a proper education, than upon wealth, in promoting the general happiness of mankind. Every parent then should consider that an essential benefit may be conferred upon a child even, if they are not able to do something, and that too, which will, generally benefit a child more than a thousand dollars: give them a proper idea of the world. Let them know the character of man and the history of the age in which they live—let them have a knowledge of the habits and customs of man, and the obligations that exist in society—let them know their rights and understand their duties, and they have received more from a parent, and are better prepared for life, than he who inherits the earthly riches of a Girard without these other advantages. How much good may a parent do by establishing the habits and manners of a child and implanting in their youthful minds the love of honest industry, sobriety, economy, and many other virtuous principles, that will grow with their growth and strengthen with their strength, until a bountiful harvest of joy and peace shall bless them in the full tide of life. Every parent then has the means of doing much good. No matter how poor, or how low you may be in the scale of being; as little influence as you may have in the world, there is no one who is capable of doing so much good to your children as yourself, for there is no one who has so much influence over them. What if you do not hold some honorable and responsible office in the interests of your country, every person who is a parent holds a station that is responsible with regard to the interests of his country. For it should be remembered that our national character depends very much upon parental instruction.—Watchman

FRAILTY OF HUMAN LIFE.

That man is composed of substances, which are liable to decomposition and decay, is a fact which every day meets the observation of us all. From the morning of his existence, he begins his journeying towards the mansions of the dead, and he knows not the time, neither the day nor the hour, when his pilgrimage on earth shall draw to a close. The time when he shall drop this crumbling shroud of mortality, is hidden by the deep midnight veil of obscurity, through which the most scrutinizing gaze, or penetrating eye, can never reach.

"As for man his days are as grass; as a flower of the field he flourisheth: For the wind passeth over it and it is gone, and the place thereof shall know it no more." Man is here compared to the slender flower of the field. It springs up in evening's silence and gloom, and is liable to be crushed in a moment, by the slightest tread of an intruding footstep, and prostrated in death on the fond bosom that gave it birth. If it should survive to mark

the ruin that endangered its existence recede from view, and to behold with transport, the summer's sun unfold the splendour of its countenance, to add strength to its frame and beauty to its form, still it may be felled to the dust by an unseen hand; its beauty and fragrance scattered to the four winds of heaven, and the place thereof know it no more! If, by its modest deportment, it should exist to behold the gloom of the autumnal reign, and the desolation that it spreads over the landscape of nature, the sweets with which it is covered, and the tender foliage with which it is enrobed, may be scattered by the unfeeling gale, and swept far away into the abyss of desolation, if not its body withered to the ground. If still it should survive, to view the approach of a stern winter, clad in frosts and snows, it is suddenly cut down as a cumberer of earth, and the place where it grew shall view it no more!

Thus it is with man. He is brought into existence merely to spend a few years at the farthest. There is never but a step between him and the grave! At the dawn of the morning of life, he may feel the icy hand of death, and its chill freezing the life-flowing current in his veins; may seek the solemn silence of the tomb and his infant form become food for the cold earth worm, and moulder back to dust from whence it came! If he should survive the desolations of war, the blight of the pestilence, and the ravages of disease, he may become a victim of their rage; his future schemes of life prove illusory and his promising youth laid in an untimely grave!

If he lives to behold the downfall of nations, of cities, and of kingdoms, and the mighty revolutions that shall have shaken the earth to its centre, still he may fall by the blighting frosts of death, and the place thereof behold him no more! If still he should survive, the winter of life is approaching, when time shall prostrate him in the mouldering urn!

"In view of the triumphs of death over mortality, life is as a tale that is told, it soon fades from the ear—as the dream and vision of the night, when the morning sun gilds the horizon, it is seen no more! It is as the shuttle flung from the weaver's hand, or the arrow sent through the trackless air from the warrior's bow! Itself but a shadow, its events are as the broken dreams of the weary!"

It is even so. Our lives are frail—bound to earth only by a tender fibre, which is easily broken in twain. Hence the necessity of our seeking for those things, which produce peace, contentment, and that quietude of soul, which belongs only to the truly righteous at heart! Instead of wasting our time in the foolish pursuit after vain pleasures—a phantom which lures to death; instead of seeking for happiness in the courts of the profligate and the voluptuary, the midnight haunts of revelry and dissipation, go to the fountain of inspiration where we shall find moral precepts and obligations which are binding upon the whole family of man, encircled with the halo of glory, which illuminates the otherwise dark and rugged pathway of life!—ANONYMOUS.

HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED RELIGION?

How often is this question asked with an air of triumph by the modern Pharisees of the day to those they are pleased to call the unconverted, and especially to Universalists? and almost as often the answer is, No. There are several reasons why this question is answered so generally in the negative, but the reader by a moment's reflection will readily perceive they all had their origin in the belief so generally diffused by the labor of priests, that experimental religion was a miraculous, instantaneous—change of the heart, by the mysterious reception of the Holy Ghost, either with or without the consent of the creature, after which, and not previous, he is entitled to the name of Christian and can be said to have experienced religion. But the time has now come when the *ipse dixit* of priests and designing men is met by the touch-stone of reason, and happily for mankind the chains which have been forged and worn for centuries are dissolved by the collision. Reader, was the above question ever asked you? Had you ever fed the hungry, clothed the naked, visited the sick? Had you given even a cup of cold water to a perishing brother? Had you visited the widow and fatherless in affliction? Had you soothed an orphan's helpless grief, looked with charity on the failings of the erring children of men, and forgiven the wrongs of those that injure you? Had you performed any of the moral precepts inculcated and enforced by the

Saviour of mankind, or had them performed by others for your benefit? If so, you should have answered in the affirmative.

And how common is it when speaking of those that assume to themselves all the righteousness, to say "he is a Christian, he is pious," and withhold the name from those more worthy, who have not united with any church. This is not right. The true definition of Christian, is, "One who believes in Christ as the Saviour of mankind," and a "pious" man, is one that practises the precepts enjoined upon man, by Christ and his apostles. If the above words should be used and understood properly, how many would be robbed of all the piety and religion they possess—the name.

—Herald of Truth.

CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

—"And truth diffuse her radiance from the Press."

GARDNER, JANUARY 1, 1835.

THE NEW YEAR.

Patrons! we most sincerely wish you a Happy New-Year. May health, peace and prosperity attend you. May you cheerfully perform all the duties which devolve upon you as rational and intelligent creatures, born for a higher destiny than that of earth.—Neglect no opportunities for mental and religious improvement, meditate on the uncertainty of all human enjoyments and possessions, and even life itself. "Man is of few days, and full of trouble; he cometh forth as a flower and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow and continueth not." We are standing upon the verge of another year whose concealed fortunes are known only to God; ere the last sands of this are run out, a large number of you may be sleeping beneath the clods of the valley; live then as becometh Christians—work while the day lasts, for the night of death cometh in which no man can work." Virtue is the never failing friend of man, it will conduct him with gentleness across the sea of time to the threshold of eternity, and when the floods of death are stemmed and purer spirits greet us with heavenly smiles, then shall we enjoy that perfect bliss and happiness which are unknown this side of the land of SPIRITS.

TO OUR PATRONS.

In consequence of the suspension of the *Intelligencer* in July last we cannot begin a new volume with the NEW YEAR; two more numbers will complete the half year since we took possession of the editorial chair vacated by Br Drew. Our Patrons will perceive that they will receive their full complement of numbers to make good the present volume, notwithstanding some of them have received the impression by some means or other that they should not. A new volume will be commenced immediately after the close of the old; it will be printed on better paper with a new head; old advertisements will be cast aside and the space filled with matter interesting to our readers. Its mechanical appearance will be altered much for the better, and we intend that no paper of the order shall surpass it in usefulness to the denomination of which we are a member, if they do in editorial tact and talent. A list of agents will be given in the first number, and we trust they will endeavour to render us all the aid possible in extending our subscription list. They shall not go unrewarded.

A SUGGESTION.

● The following suggestion which we copy from the last "Magazine and Advocate" we think a very good one; and we would call the particular attention of our friends in every section of the State to it, hoping they will take the hint and act accordingly.

A SUGGESTION.—Would it not be well for our subscribers, in every place where we have no agent, to select some good, active brother to act as such, and, by remitting the money for the requisite number of subscribers, secure a copy (gratis) for himself; or, perchance, for some good brother or sister, who would be glad to read, but is not able to pay for the paper.

● We copy the following article for those classes of religionists who, either ignorantly or wilfully misrepresent our views of happiness in a future state. We have been a Universalist for ten years nearly eight of the ten we have publicly advocated the final salvation of all men from sin and its consequent misery. During which time we have travelled over ten of the States of the Union, mingling with our brethren and conversing on the peculiar tenets of each, and we have never found one who contended for immediate happiness at death, and yet our opponents are continually giving currency to the contrary opinion. Will they read this article, and then cease to calumniate us.

From the Magazine and Advocate.

IMMEDIATE HAPPINESS AFTER DEATH.

There are many at the present day who oppose the doctrine of universal salvation, on the ground that Universalists contend for the immediate happiness of all mankind af-

ter death; and, in consequence of this mistaken notion, they offer as arguments the faintest ideas that were ever conceived of the mind of a human being. They say that "poor old Noah was compelled to remain here, on earth; while his wicked enemies were swept off immediately, to heaven."

But as they may be ignorant enough to contend for the immediate misery of the wicked at death; they are much deceived in thinking that Universalists contend for their immediate happiness. If men were to receive immediate happiness or misery in a state of immortality, immediately after death, it would place a power in the hands of finite beings, of dispensing immortal life, or death, to their fellow-beings, at pleasure. There are many thousand causes in nature which terminate our mortal existence; but no person possessing rational faculties, will contend that those various causes of death are instrumental in bringing mankind to an immediate state of immortality. The time of the restitution of all things is in the hands of God to accomplish; and will not be retarded nor accelerated by a limited power.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

The following article is "going the rounds" in all our papers. We know not in which it originated. We wish we had a goodly number of such zealous brethren in Maine. It is an extract from a letter from Br Ammi Bond of (Ohio.) "After it was ascertained that no house of worship could be obtained of the Unitarians, in Ashland, Richland Co. Ohio, in which to hold a recent Convention of Universalists in the Western States, a Br Whitney erected, enclosed and prepared a house for the reception of five hundred worshippers, in the short space of three weeks! How many Universalists are there in the United States that would have done so much for the cause without any prospect of remuneration?"

● We had some idea of endeavouring to mount our poetical jade in order to present our readers with a "NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS" but on reflection we thought it would be most prudent to forbear, for we were in fear that in our flight we should pass the bounds of the sublime and land somewhere near the ridiculous. New Year's addresses of late have become rather stale, the poetry is but little else than prose run mad. Our readers undoubtedly will commend us for our prudence.

A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

The following description of virtue is from a work entitled the "disowned" by E. L. Bulwer. We have read it a thousand times and yet it appears new at each perusal. It surpasses any thing on the subject we ever read. We agree with Br Adams that it is a "masterly description." No mortal pen can surpass it, and a Novel that contains one such a page is worth purchasing though the rest were of the most ordinary kind.

Let virtue be the beacon on which to rest your eye through all the vicissitudes of this changing scene. It has resources within itself sufficient to repay you for the confidence you may repose in it. Surrounded by hosts without, and when nature itself turned traitor, is its most deadly enemy within, it assumes a new and superhuman power which is greater than nature itself. What ever be its creed—whatever be its sect—from whatever segment of the globe its orisons rise, virtue is God's empire, and from his throne of thrones he will defend it. The orbs of creation, the islands of light which float in myriads on the ocean of the universe; suns that have no number, pouring lights upon worlds that, untravelled by the wings of seraphim, spread through the depths of space without end: these are to the eye of God, but the creation of a lesser exertion of his power born to blaze, to testify his glory, and to perish! But virtue is more precious than all worlds—an emanation—an essence of himself, more ethereal than the angels, more durable than the palaces of Heaven—the mightiest master-piece of him who set the stars upon their courses, and filled Chaos with an universe. Though cast into this distant earth, and struggling on the dim arena of a human heart, all things above are spectators of its conflicts, or enlisted in its cause. The angels have their charge over it—the banners of archangels are on its side—and from sphere to sphere, through the illimitable ether, and round the impetuous darkness at the feet of God, its triumph is hymned by harps which are strung to the glories of this Creator.

● John Neal has retired from the "editorial chair of the 'New England Galaxy.'" We are sorry for it. He is an independent saucy fellow and very eccentric with all, yet he is a favorite of ours.

CONFERENCE AT BUCKSPORT.

A Conference of Universalists was held at Bucksport, Me. yesterday and the day previous. We should have been glad to have been present but circumstances transpired which prevented. The brethren in that place are zealously engaged in the promotion of the good cause. May God bless their exertions to the promotion of their spiritual welfare.

ORDINATION.

We learn from the Union that Br S Davis of North Andover Mass will be ordained on the 6th of the present month at Shutesbury. Sermon by Br R. O. Williams.

CONCERT OF PRAISE.

The following article is from the "Star." Verily Br Adams thou art ever "in the spirit." We approve of thy zeal, covet a portion of thy happiness and would fain beg of thee to impart a little of that "Holy Fire" which thou possessest to thy brother of the *Intelligencer*. But alas, why do I require this of thee when I am sensible that the thing would be impossible. Nature has differently constituted us, it would be in vain for thee to attempt it,—it would be an unnatural excitement, if you partially succeeded and would of course soon pass away.

CONCERTS OF PRAISE.

It is a cause of heart-felt joy and satisfaction to us to know that the brethren of our common faith are becoming more and more interested in the spiritual growth of their own souls—and that one strong evidence of this is the interest taken in the establishing of social meetings, conferences, and *Concerts of praise* in many places. We give credit to Br. Thomas for the last named title. It is a very appropriate one, and signifies with us in New England a good social conference of devoted spirits, fired with the love of the gospel. If this definition is too warm, let some one give it in more moderate language. If we like it we shall adopt it—if not we shall keep our own.

There can be no doubt of the utility of these social meetings, if rightly conducted. They serve to keep alive a spirit of zeal, engagedness and devotion. The services of the sanctuary on the Sabbath are always duly esteemed by those

"Who, with a cheerful zeal,
Would go to Zion's hill;
And there their vows and honors pay."

And where a society is blessed with the labors of a faithful pastor every sabbath, it should be a reason for devout thanksgiving and praise to those who "pray for the peace of Jerusalem." Still, in such cases, social meetings are necessary; meetings where singing, prayer and exhortation may be carried on by our lay brethren; where they can meet together, and exchange christian salutations, and converse more freely one with another on the great and glorious subject of redeeming grace, than they can on the sabbath, where the stated time of worship is occupied by the pastor of the Society. Such meetings are needed in every society. They will do good—and happy is that pastor who has a people desirous of such seasons of refreshing!

But again. Such meetings will be of special advantage in places where stated preaching is but seldom enjoyed. Let the lay brethren come up to the work with warm hearts and pure minds. "Why stand ye all the day idle," brethren?—The truth can never advance successfully in your midst unless you become engaged yourselves, and are willing to give your testimony to the world in behalf of the great salvation. Supposing you have a preacher once in two, three or four weeks; and that he comes among you, and preaches faithfully and ably the "truth of God;" and you are highly pleased with his services; but are fearful all the time that should he be called elsewhere, and you were destitute of a preacher for a while, that the cause would die away, and all would become cold and lifeless in your society! Heavens! Where is your faith? Only alive when the preacher comes, and dead when he goes away? Then the Lord have mercy on thee! Awake! "Arise from the dead and Christ shall give thee light." Establish meetings among yourselves for social worship, prayer, praise and exhortation. Put not your trust in an arm of flesh. Depend not too much on your preacher. Be preachers yourselves by your lives and by the word of your testimony. And the Lord will appear in his glory, and build up Zion in your midst.

We were conversing not long since with a worthy sister in the faith from one of the interior towns in Grafton County, where gospel preaching is but seldom heard, who informed us of the worthy course of the few believers in that place. "Br. Adams," said she, "we are small in number, it is true; a little flock; yet we believe it is our Father's good pleasure to give us the kingdom. We have had a few sabbaths' preaching from some of the ministering brethren; yet we have come to the conclusion not to trust too much to this. We have meetings for social worship, for prayer and praise, and religious conversation, and we find it good thus to meet together. The Lord is with us, and we never go away without receiving the blessing." Father in heaven! Grant that such a spirit as this may inspire every heart in our denomination! Then shall our doctrine "have free course, and be glorified."

We have just received an epistle from a beloved ministering brother, who informs us of the success of these social meetings in his society. We cannot withhold the following short extract from his letter. "We have a concert of Praise every Wednesday evening. The meetings are remarkably well attended. Opposers come, and when they retire, feel freedom to acknowledge that the power of the living God is among us.—And truly they rightly judge. Our friends are quickened into new life, and we uniformly pray that God would bless Universalist Concerts of Praise. O

that more, more of these meetings be held. I am sure, that could our brethren generally realize the sweet happy influence of such social assemblies, they would urge them more and more strongly upon the attention of the despisers. I say to one and all—Don't be afraid of the fire! Bring the live coals together, rake up the dying embers of the Lord blow upon them; let them fanned into a flame, and that flame will up, an acceptable offering in the sight of the Almighty." Truth, brother—art right.

We commend this subject to the attention of "the faithful" every where. Let us be awake and alive—having hearts attuned to the praise of redeeming love. Let us mount upward, instead of grovelling all our days in earthly stupidity.

Rivers to the ocean run,
Nor stay in all their course;
Fire moves upward to the sun;
Both seek their kindred source:
So a soul that's born of God,
Pants to view his glorious face,
Upward tends to his abode,
To rest in his embrace!"

Lord teach us to rise on the wings of faith and hope to the enjoyment of the light and love, here—as we hope to enjoy it forever hereafter!—Amen.

NEW MEETING HOUSE.

We learn from the Union that a Universalist Meeting House is in progress in town of Southold, Long Island. It will be completed by July next.

● The Maine Legislature will assemble at Augusta on Wednesday next. Our readers will get all the important proceedings due time. We shall be particular in taking notes and give them an insertion weekly. This will supersede the necessity of the taking a political paper, especially those who reside in towns where the mail is transmitted only once a week.

ENGAGEMENT.

Br Charles Chauncy Burr of Anson received and accepted an invitation to labor with the Universalist Societies in Bowdoinham, Richmond and Bowdoin. He will reside in Bowdoinham. May the connexion prove useful and lasting.

For the Christian Intelligencer.

MR EDITOR:—It is stated by all Unitarians that the natural man must meet with a change in this life, or be forever miserable in the life to come, because there is no device or knowledge in the grave, neither space for repentance; and most of them state that the natural man has an IMMORTAL soul to save or to lose. Now according to the above statement, would ask, what will that person be after meeting with this change? Will he be a hypocrite and deceive the public—or will he become a beast and eat grass as one did anciently? For my own part I know not; it is a mystery to me how an immortal being can be changed to mortal man, or can be changed for the better. Paul says, we must all be changed in a moment in the twinkling of an eye at the last trump, for the trumpet shall sound and the dead shall be raised incorruptible and we shall be changed for this corruptible must put on incorruptibility, and this mortal must put on immortality. Will some one unravel the above mystery.

J. B. AN INQUIRER AFTER TRUTH.

GENIUS AND MATRIMONY.

Thomas Moore, in his life of Lord Byron, has devoted four or five pages to reflections on the unfitness of men of genius to the married state. They are unfit, that they are disinclined, or that they are unfortunate in their endeavors to enter into the state, would seem, at least in many instances, to require no other proof than is to be found in the numerous cases of celibacy in the history of men of genius. That many of them are unfit, or unfortunate in their choice is also proved by the repeated instances of unhappy wedlock to be found among that class of men.

Among the distinguished poets, who never married, may be mentioned Pope, Thompson, Goldsmith, Cowper, and others among the moderns; and we know not how many among the ancients. Of those who have married and been unhappy, may be mentioned Dante, Milton, Shakspeare, Lydon, Byron, &c.—Dean Swift, though married would never acknowledge or live with his wife.

If poets be, as they have been represented from old time, an irritable genius, this very peculiarity in their temper sufficiently accounts for their want of harmony in married life. But what shall we say of philosophers whose temper, one would suppose, was better calculated for the exigencies of matrimony? And yet it would appear that they are not the men for the ladies. Whether it is that men of the most powerful minds have not the softness and gentleness requisite to win the love of the fair, and retain it

whether they think it beneath their attention to devote a thought to those things that engage the minds of ordinary mortals; or whether the occupation of their thoughts in the field of philosophy prevents their attention to the soft endearments of the heart—the path of life alone, and the sweets of wedded love. Among these may be named Newton, Bacon, Locke, Galileo, Descartes, Bayle, Leibnitz, Boyle, Hume, Gibbon, and a long list of others, illustrious for learning, science, and intellectual greatness.

From these and other cases in which history is fruitful, one conclusion must naturally be drawn—and we leave our readers to decide which it is,—either that philosophers or men of genius are not formed for the blessings of the matrimonial tie, or are exceedingly negligent or unfortunate in so often missing them.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

And catch the manners living as they rise."—

GARDINER, JANUARY 1, 1835.

Friends disposed to aid the circulation of the *Intelligencer*, are requested to act as Agents and we respectfully invite their attention to the following Terms of Publication:—

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE *CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER* will be published as heretofore, at Gardiner for two dollars per annum, payable in advance. If payment be delayed more than six months from the commencement of an annual subscription, two dollars and fifty cents will be added to the price and accordingly required. Subscriptions in all cases are considered as continuing unless expressly ordered, and no paper is discontinued (except at the discretion of the publisher) while any arrears remain unpaid.

Any person procuring three subscribers, and paying five dollars in advance, shall be entitled to a copy in full for the three; and any person sending new names and forwarding fifteen dollars shall be entitled to an additional paper gratis.

N. B. It is not necessary for an individual to sign his name to constitute him a subscriber, the names of all disposed to purchase the paper may be forwarded to the publisher in such way as may be most convenient for them.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Westminister, Mr. Moore, at New York, the Journal of Commerce has London papers to the evening of November 11th, four and half days later than before received. They announce that Mr. Barton, United States Charge d'Affaires at Paris, demanded his passports on the 6th, alleging as the cause, the non-fulfilment of the Indemnity Treaty; that his request was complied with on the 7th, and on the 9th he was to leave Paris for Lyons, on his way to the United States. An American Consul would be left behind. This movement does not appear to have affected the Stock market, either in Paris or London. The fact of Mr. Barton having demanded his passports of the French government is mentioned in all the papers, save ministerial organs. The speculation of the French Editors are not important. The general impression is, there will be no very serious trouble between the two governments. Admiral De Rigny, who commanded the battle of Navarino, died at Paris on the 7th. His complaint was dropsy of the chest.

From the London Times of Nov. 9.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, Saturday Afternoon. A consequence of fresh instructions received from Washington, Mr. Barton, Charge d'Affaires of the United States, at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon submitted to the Duke de Broglie a formal application for his passports. The application was assigned for this measure in his note is simply the non-execution of the treaty negotiated in Paris in the year 1831, and afterwards duly ratified, the payment of the 25,000,000 francs due to the French by the American Government, as an indemnity for the spoliation committed on American commerce under the Berlin and Milan decrees. In the serious shape which this question has now assumed, the French authorities seem still to treat it with their wonted levity. They will not be deterred, or at least affect to discredit, the possibility of a rupture between two mighty Powers so long and so intimate as are France and the United States, arising out of a paltry question of money.

At the present occasion, it is not that M. Pigeot, the Secretary of the French Legation at Washington was left there by M. Surrier with rank of Charge d'Affaires, will be affected by his Government to follow Barton's example, if he has not already been sent out of the country by President's orders. A non-interference act on the part of America, followed by reprisals on the part of France, is considered still more inevitable. The French Government flatter themselves that the people of the United States will suffer nearly as much as they under this system of quasi-anarchy, and that moreover, they will be much less patient under their want of French wines and French silks, and

of a market for their cotton and tobacco, than the people of France will be under their corresponding disadvantages. At all events it is inferred, that the state of non-intercourse may continue without any rupture until after Mr. Van Buren's instalment in the Presidency, when it is thought that there will no longer be any serious obstacle to an amicable accommodation of the only point of difference which will then remain between the two countries.

The London Times of the 10th, has this remark:—"It seems, in fact, that little or no uneasiness prevails in any part of France about the risk of a war with the United States: and this probably is because there exists a strong impression that no means will be left untried to avoid a rupture, and that some mode of adjustment will be devised which may prove equally satisfactory on both sides." We believe that a feeling similar to this prevails very generally in the U. States.

An evening paper of the same date says:—"Well informed persons do not, in fact, either in Paris or London, entertain any apprehensions of an actual rupture, so as to lead to hostilities between France and America."

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

The Journal of Commerce of Friday contains Wednesday's proceedings of Congress, the most important of which we subjoin.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23.

IN SENATE, on third ballot Rev Mr. Higbee was chosen Chaplain. He received 23 votes, and Rev Mr. Harrison 14. Mr. Higbee is a Minister of the Episcopal Church—a gentleman of fine talents.

Mr. Ewing brought in a bill (the same as last year) to change the organization of the Post Office Department. It was read the first time.

Mr. Benton brought in a bill to increase the Corps of Engineers, which was read the first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Benton also brought in a bill granting to the State of Missouri public lands for the purpose of internal improvement, which was ordered a second reading.

Mr. Gouldsbrough offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire what number of floating steam batteries are necessary for the defence of the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, and the harbor of New York, together with the estimate of the probable cost of the same, and report the result to the Senate.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES resumed the consideration of the motion to reconsider the vote by which a memorial praying the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the district of Columbia had been referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Slade, of Vermont, spoke at great length, in opposition to the motion. He was, he said, in favor of the prayer of the petition, so far as he understood it. Gentlemen had gone off from the subject into denunciations of the abolitionists, instead of considering the questions involved in the petition. His object was to call the attention of the House to the question, which was, the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia; which latter branch of the question had not been mentioned by a single individual in the discussion. Some of the petitions on the subject were in favor of the immediate and others of the gradual abolition of slavery. He himself never was in favor of immediate and unqualified abolition, here or elsewhere; and he believed it would end in the defeat of the purposes of those who desired it. He thought, however, that a qualified and gradual abolition of slavery in this District, was practicable, just, and expedient. He could not stand here as a freeman, nor as the representative of freemen, and not to say that the right of one man to hold another as property, ought to cease. But, while he said this, he would not by immediate action, place the slaves in a worse condition than they were at present. We were bound to enact laws to prepare them for freedom. He was an advocate for law, in opposition to the will of self-constituted authorities; and, on this principle, he was, and always should be an Anti-mason. But while he would thus qualify the operation abolition of slavery, he was in favor of the immediate abolition of the slave trade. It seems to be the disposition of the House to give this part of the subject the go-by. He wished the whole subject to go to a Committee for the purpose of drawing out the facts in relation to the slave trade, as it is carried on in the District of Columbia. He had understood that it was carried on extensively in Alexandria, and that from there slaves were shipped to Southern ports, in like manner as they were brought here from Africa. In regard to this subject gentlemen were deceived as to the views of the North. The gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. Pierce) told us that not one in five hundred of the people of his District were in favor of the object of these petitions, and that they were the work of a few miserable fanatics,—and the resolutions of public meetings were referred to as authority for these statements. Gentle-

men were altogether mistaken on this subject. Public sentiment, as expressed in Public meetings, was directed against the manner of the abolitionists, and not against the abolition of slavery in the District. As he had stated the other day, many who signed this petition were not Abolitionists, and never would be; and they were men whose opinions were entitled to the respectful consideration of this House.

Mr. Slade referred to the petition presented to this House in 1828, by several hundreds of the most respectable inhabitants of this District, in favor of the same object; and he went into the consideration of the subject that Congress had no right to legislate on the subject;—and urged that if Congress, as the local legislature, could not act for the people of the District their condition was truly hopeless; for neither Maryland nor Virginia could legislate for themselves. The grant of "exclusive jurisdiction" within the "ten miles square," he considered as giving such authority, and found nothing to contravene it in the acts of session. Mr. S. considered the subject in many other points of view, particularly as a religious question, involving the sin of slave holding; and, as a political question, in relation to the prospect that the increase of slaves in the South, being greater than was contemplated by the Constitution, would destroy the balance of representation. He referred to extracts from the Richmond Enquirer and Whig, and to other Southern authorities, for proof of the evil of slavery, and of the disposition of the south to get rid of it.

In conclusion, he said, all the attempts to suppress the investigation here would be fruitless. Gentlemen might as well undertake to arrest the planets in their course, as to stop the progress of free principles in the world. The religion of Christ would bring into action the great truth emblazoned in our Declaration of Independence, that "all men are born free and equal."

Mr. Garland, of Virginia, replied at considerable length. He said he had come here under the fond anticipation that the action and feeling of the people of the North had rendered unnecessary for him to vindicate his constituents from the charge of man-stealing, piracy, &c. The gentleman who last spoke, by contradicting all that had been stated on this subject, had unhinged his confidence. While some gentlemen tell us that the people of the North are not in favor of the abolition schemes, another, who undertakes to speak for the whole North, tells us they are. Was it the fact that the gentleman from Vermont was alone acquainted with the feelings of the people of the North, or did he alone represent it truly?—He would thank him for undecieving us, but hoped that he was himself deceived. He could not but admire the skill with which the gentleman approached the subject,—the manner in which he concealed his real feelings towards the South under cover of kind words. He would take this occasion to make a reply to the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) who had said that he did not wish to be provoked to discuss the merits,—"the sublime merits of slavery."

He would ask the honorable gentlemen when he was again disposed to speak of the "sublime merits" of slavery, in a tone of irony and insult which could not be mistaken, to cast his eye on that picture [pointing to Washington] and to recollect that this man, a slave-holder and the companion of slave holders, when the Eastern people were weak and oppressed, together with a vast number of slave-holders, left his home and property, and espoused their cause. The expressions of Mr. Adams he pronounced, unjust, unkind, and illiberal; and he called upon him to retract them. Mr. G. went into some views to show that the abolition measures were connected with the petitions, and to point out the necessity of excluding them from the House. The movements of the abolitionists, he showed, had created so much sensation and alarm at the South, that the Representatives from the South could not now, as they might have done formerly, give any consideration at all to the objects of the memorialists. He adverted to the causes by which slavery was entailed upon the South, and in the production of which causes the Northern people had great share,—and also, to the circumstances of soil and climate which had combined to free the Northern States from the burden, and fasten it upon the South.—The condition of the South, in this respect, was known to the North, during the revolutionary struggle—and at the time of the formation of the Constitution it was known to be irremediable. It was, therefore treacherous on the part of the people of the North, to urge this feature as a reproach upon the people of the South now, and to seek such measures of removing it as would inevitably overwhelm the South in disaster and ruin.—The South asked no aid from the North, and felt herself to be in no danger, except from the incendiary and treacherous movements of the North. He called upon the House, so far as they were concerned, to discountenance these movements, by the rejection of all petitions of the sort now under consideration. He considered the question of the

constitutional power of Congress over the subject, and showed that in the act of session of the District by Virginia, it was expressly provided that Congress should exercise no jurisdiction "affecting the rights of individuals therein."

Several members addressed the Chair simultaneously, but the floor was obtained by Mr. Mann of New York, who moved the previous question. The motion was sustained by the House by a vote of 104 to 76.

The question being taken, 'Shall the main question be now put,' it was decided in the affirmative, by a vote of 137 to 71.

The main question was then taken, on, the re-consideration of the motion to refer, and determined in the affirmative—Yeas 148; Nays 61.

Mr. Owens then moved that the petition and the motion to refer be laid on the table, and said he should make a similar motion in regard to every like petition presented, in order to cut off the discussion which had taken so wide a range.

The question being taken, the motion to lay the petition on the table was agreed to—Yeas 144. Nays 66. The Nays were as follows:—

Nays—John Q. Adams, Heman Allen, Jeremiah Bailey, Wm. K. Bond, N. B. Borden, Geo. N. Briggs, John Calhoun, Wm. B. Calhoun, Robert B. Campbell, John Chambers, Timothy Childs, N. H. Claiborne, Wm. Clark, Caleb Cushing, Harmar Denny, Geo. Evans, Horace Everett, James Garland, Rice Garland, Thos. Glascock, Jas. Graham, Francis Granger, Wm. J. Grayson, Geo. Grennell, jr. John K. Griffin, Highland Hall, Jas. H. Hammond, Gideon Hard, Jas. Harper, Abner Hazeltine, Samuel Hoar, Hiram P. Hunt, Wm. Jackson, Hy. Johnson, John W. Jones, Joab Lawler, Abbot Lawrence, Geo. W. Lay, Luke Lea, Levi Lincoln, Thomas C. Love, F. S. Lyon, Abram P. May, Jonathan McCarty, Wm. McComas, John J. Milligan, Matthias Morris, John M. Patton, Dutee J. Pearce, Jas. A. Pearce, Ebenezer Pettigrew, F. W. Pickens, David Potts, jr. John Reed, John Robertson, James Rogers, David Russell, Wm. B. Shepard, Wm. Sprague, Waddy Thompson, Geo. W. Towns, John White, Elisha Whittlesey, Hy. A. Wise.

[It will be seen that the two extremes united in opposing the motion to lay on the table.]

Wood is selling at \$10 per cord in Philadelphia—the great coal region.

The light of the great fire in New York was seen at Philadelphia and "at Sweetsborough, in Delaware—distance, 120 miles."

The United States ship Warren has arrived at Norfolk.

D. N. Babcock, the absconding Cashier of the Clinton Branch of the New Orleans Bank, was arrested near Baltimore on Monday night.

As many as one hundred and 62 persons have had restored at the Police Office, New York, from the fire and from thieves—total amount about \$50,000.

Appointments.
The Editor will preach in Masonic Hall in this Village next Sabbath.

NOTICE.
GARDINER COTTON AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE Stockholders of the G. C. & W. Manufacturing Co. are hereby notified to meet at the office of their Clerk in Gardiner, on Tuesday the twelfth day of January 1836, at two of the clock P. M. for the following purposes:

1. To choose a Moderator.
2. To choose officers for the ensuing year.
3. To see if the stockholders will decide whether or not to put the Factory in operation; and when.
4. To see if they will make an assessment on the stock for the purpose of paying debts, purchasing stock, or other purposes.
5. To act on any other business that may legally come before them.

By order of the Directors,
DANIEL NUTTING, Clerk of the G. C. & W. Co.
Gardiner, Dec. 25, 1835. 29.

GARDINER HOTEL,



THIS House being situated in the centre of the village, and in the immediate vicinity of the wharves, steamboat landing, and business part of the town, affords superior advantages for men of business generally.

Its location is also airy and healthful, commanding a fine view of the Kennebec river, and the surrounding country. It has recently been altered and improved and furnished in a style not inferior, to any Hotel in this section of the country; and no expense has been spared to render the establishment in every way comfortable, convenient and agreeable.

The stables are large convenient and comfortable, and will be constantly attended by faithful Ostlers.

Good Horses and Carriages will be kept to let on as reasonable terms as elsewhere.

JOHN ELLIOT.
Gardiner, Nov. 20, 1835. 44.

Broadcloths & Cassimeres

ROBERT WILLIAMSON
TAILOR AND DRAPER,
NO 2 CENTRAL ROW.

HAVE constantly for sale, a full and complete assortment of superlative and medium qualities of BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMERES, of every variety of colours, English, French, German, and American Manufacture, for sale by the yard, or will be made up in the neatest and most fashionable manner and at short notice.

N. B.—A good assortment of ready made Clothing constantly on hand.

Also—TRIMMINGS of every Description.
Gardiner, Nov. 6, 1835. 42.

JOSEPH Y. GRAY TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that he has taken the Shop over the Franklin Bank, where he executes the Tailoring Business in all its Branches, he flatters himself that he shall be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favour him with their Custom.
Gardiner, Nov. 27, 1835. 43.

NEW GOODS.

B. LAWRENCE, & Co.

HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM BOSTON WITH

A PRIME STOCK OF

English, French & W. I. GOODS,

Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Merinos, Circassians, Silk & Cotton Vesting, Silk & Cotton Hdkfs. Prints, Shawls, Cambricks, and Muslins, Linens, Gingham, Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirts, and Tickings, Batings, Wadings, and Wickings, Red, White, Yellow and Green Flannels, Mittens, and Worsted Hosiery.

—ALSO—
Tea, Coffee, Brown, Havana, Java, and Loaf Sugars; Molasses, Vinegar, Rice, Nutmegs, Cloves, Pimento, Ginger, Cassia, Pepper, Figs, Box and Keg Raisins, Cheese, Pork, Fish, Salt, Soap and Candles, & Nails, &c. &c. &c.

Crockery Glass & Hard Ware.

LADIES, GENTLEMEN'S, MISSES, Boys, and Childrens

Shoes, Boots and Bootees, of every Description.

HATS AND CAPS.

Also—A large lot of FLOUR.

All of which will be sold as cheap for CASH or Country Produce, as can be bought in any other Store in town.
Gardiner, Nov. 20, 1835. 44.

STATE OF MAINE

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

AN ACT in addition to an "Act relating to the Settlement and Support of the Poor."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in legislature assembled, That all laws relating to the settlement or residence of Paupers, be and the same are hereby repealed. *Provided however*, That this Act shall not be so construed as to apply to persons on a journey, or travelling, or visiting, or any person who may be in any unincorporated place in this State.

SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, That whenever any person shall become chargeable as a pauper in any town or plantation in this State (except as above excepted) said town or plantation shall be holden and obliged, at its own expense, to perform all the duties that they are now by law holden and obliged to perform. *Provided however*, That nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to repeal or to effect that provision of an Act entitled "An Act ascertaining what shall constitute the legal settlement, and providing for the relief and support, employment and removal of the Poor," that requires the kindred of paupers to support such paupers.

SECTION 3. Be it further enacted, That if any person shall change his residence for the purpose of applying to any other town for support other than that which was liable therefor before such removal, he shall be liable on indictment before the Supreme Judicial Court of Common Pleas, to imprisonment not exceeding one year, that no town shall be obliged to support any person by reason of any commitment to prison.

SECTION 4. Be it further enacted, That if any person shall bring and leave any poor and indigent person, in any town in this State, wherein such pauper is not lawfully settled, knowing him to be poor and indigent, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of sixty dollars for every such offence, to be sued for and recovered by, and to the use of such town, by action of debt, to any Court competent to try the same.

House of Representatives, March 20, 1835.

This Bill was read a third time as amended, and referred to the next legislature, and ordered to be published in all the papers of the State which publish the laws.
Sent up for concurrence.

JONA. CILLEY, Speaker.

In Senate, March 21, 1835.

Read once, and concurred.

JOSIAH PIERCE, President.

Tri-Weekly Journal.

LUTHER SEVERANCE will publish a paper three times a week at Augusta during the session of the Legislature, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at One Dollar for the Session. The Journal will contain reports of the proceedings in both Houses of the Legislature as usual, a sketch of Congressional proceedings, and the earliest intelligence of passing events of every description.
Augusta, Dec. 11, 1835. 47.

POETRY.

From the Union.

TEH VENERATED MURRAY.

"It is, I spontaneously exclaimed, it is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes."—Murray.

That man of gentle mein,
Of meek and lowly mind,
Why leaves he thus each youthful scene,
A distant home to find?

Why leave his native shore,
While friends desire his stay?
Why sail the trackless ocean o'er,
When nought invites away?

Why fly the gentle breast
Of fond, maternal love?
Why leave each joy that maketh blest,
In stranger climes to rove?

It is the Lord who calls,
The Lord of love and might!
The Lord his every thought entralls,
And bids and guides aright.

That man of gentle mein,
Of meek and lowly mind,
Why sits he thus? Why is he seen,
In serious thought reclined?

His home, in distance dim,
Hath faded far away;
And stranger's hearts have welcomed him,
And fain require his stay:

For they to him impart,
What mortal hath not told,
That he hath treasured in his heart,
That pearl above all gold—

The gem of price unknown—
The truth which maketh free,
That word which doth the soul enthroned
In life and ecstasy.

"And who! my heart! oh! who
Hath this thing done?" he cries—
"It is the Lord, most just and true,"
His conscious heart replies.

That man of gentle mein,
Of meek and lowly mind,
Why in yon face with him convene
The spiritually blind?

Who bids him thus reveal
The hidden things of truth,
That gladning impulses may steal
O'er childhood, age and youth?

Why lifts he thus on high,
The love of God to man,
That man with fearful, joyful eye,
His brightest traits may scan?

Why waves he thus away
The lowering mists of death,
That man with rapture may survey
Hope's bright and fadeless wreath?

Ah! world, when earth has rang
With anthems to its King,
And every tongue the song hath sang,
Which he with faith could sing—

Yea, world, with him shall tell,
In blissful, burning words,
While unsung praises high shall swell—
"These doings are the Lord's!"

D. J. M.

DESULTORIOUS.

JUDGE MARSHALL'S OPINION WOMEN.

[Extract from Judge Story's Discourse.]

"May I be permitted also in his presence to allude to another trait in his character, which lets us at once into the inmost recesses of his feelings with an unerring certainty. I allude to the high value, in which he held the female sex, as the friends, the companions, and the equals of man.—I do not here mean to refer to the courtesy and delicate kindness, with which he was accustomed to treat the sex; but rather to the unaffected respect, with which he spoke of their accomplishments, their talents, their virtues, and their excellencies. The scoffs and jeers of the morose, the bitter taunts of the satirist, and the lighter ridicule of the witty, so profusely, and often so ungenerously, poured out upon transient follies or fashions, found no sympathy in his bosom. He was still farther above the common place flatteries, by which frivolity seeks to administer aliment to personal vanity, or vice to make its approaches for baser purposes. He spoke to the sex, when present, as he spoke of them, when absent, in language of just appeal to their understandings, their tastes, and their duties. He paid a voluntary homage to their genius, and to the beautiful productions of it, which now adorn almost every branch of literature and learning. He read those productions with a glowing gratitude. He proudly proclaimed their merits, and vindicated on all occasions their claims to the highest distinction. And he

did not hesitate to assign to the great female authors of our day, a rank, not inferior to that of the most gifted and polished of the other sex. But, above all, he delighted to dwell on the admirable adaptations of their minds, and sensibilities, and affections to the exalted duties assigned to them by Providence. Their superior purity, their singleness of heart, their exquisite perception of moral and religious sentiment, their maternal devotedness, their uncomplaining sacrifices, their fearlessness in duty, their buoyancy in hope, their courage in despair, their love, which triumphs most, when most pressed by dangers and difficulties; which watches the couch of sickness, and smooths the bed of death, and smiles even in the agonies of its own sufferings; These, these were the favorite topics of his confidential conversation; and on these he expatiated with an enthusiasm, which showed them to be present in his daily meditations.

MORAL REFLECTION.

Hope is the support of the disappointed, the encourager of the unfortunate, the rest of the weary, and the visionary friend of all mankind. How many an unhappy person has been enabled to support himself in the trying moments of affliction, by the indulgence of a hope, that the dark hour would not last forever, but that the time would soon arrive when he should once more be happy.—The young man in his hopeful day dreams sees only in the extended vista of life, the gay images of fancy and delusive phantoms of ambition. Hope adds to the picture, friendship's visionary form, and love's glowing colours. Time himself can scarcely weaken the hues and diminish the objects raised by Hope, till death shut the scene.—*W. Mag.*

DISSOLUTION.

THE subscribers have dissolved their connection in business as COUNSELLORS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Persons having business in the office, may adjust the same, on application to either of them.

GEO. EVANS,
E. F. DEANE.

E. F. DEANE has taken the office lately occupied by the firm.

GEO. EVANS has opened an OFFICE in the new store directly opposite GARDINER HOTEL, and will continue the practice of his profession.

Gardiner, Oct. 30, 1835. Gv. 41.

Improved Clay and Brick MACHINE.

THE subscriber having recently made a valuable improvement for the manufacture of BRICKS by WATER POWER, with the application of H. OUSE or WATER POWER, offers to the public. It is a complete labor saving Machine, as it will press thirty six or even more finished Bricks in one minute, ready for drying. Those who are engaged in the manufacture of Bricks should be provided with one of these valuable Machines, the cost being trifling, when the saving in hard labor is considered. Many experienced Gentlemen have examined the Machine and seen it in operation, and several of them have kindly tendered certificates of their approbation of the same.

ROBERT RANKIN.

Frankfort, Me. 1834.

THE subscriber having purchased one half of the Patent right of the proprietor for the Counties of Lincoln and Kennebec, hereby gives notice that said Machine may be seen in operation at East Thomaston. Those who are engaged in the brick business are respectfully invited to come and examine for themselves.

KNOTT CROCKET.

East Thomaston, August 21, 1835. G. 31.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Lovejoy and Burton is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against the firm are requested to present them for settlement, and all indebted are hereby called upon to make immediate payment to V. R. Lovejoy who is duly authorized to settle the same.

V. R. LOVEJOY.

Gardiner, July 25.

V. R. L. would inform his former friends and customers that he still carries on his business at the old stand directly opposite the Farmers Hotel, where will be found every thing in the line of his business, CHEAP FOR CASH.

To the Hon. Legislature of Maine.

THE petition of the subscribers respectfully represents that the great increase of travel across the Kennebec River at the Village of Gardiner requires an increase of accommodation.—They therefore request that they may be empowered with their associates as a corporation to run a Steam Ferry Boat at a reduced rate of Fare across the Kennebec river at some point between the dwelling House of William B. Grant and Frederic Allen.

JOHN ELLIOT, and others,

Tri-Weekly Age.

THE Publisher of the Age proposes to issue a paper three times a week during the next session of the Legislature. It will be printed on the half of a Super-Royal sheet in the usual form, and will contain about the same amount of reading matter as has been heretofore furnished by two numbers of the Daily Age.

The price of the Tri-weekly will be one Dollar for the session.

Augusta, Dec. 11, 1835. 47.

MARBLE! MARBLE!

THE subscriber has received one and a half tons of a good assortment of MARBLE CHISEL CUTTING.—Those who are in want of these will do well to call and examine for themselves, as the article is priced cannot fail to suit.

JOEL CLARK JR.

THE GARDINER SAVING INSTITUTION.

Incorporated by a act of the Legislature.

THE design of this Institution is to afford to those who are desirous of saving their money, but who have not acquired sufficient to purchase a share in Banks or a sum in the public Stocks, the means of employing their money to advantage, without the risk of losing it, as they are too frequently exposed to do by lending it to individuals. It is intended to encourage the industrious and prudent, and to induce those who have not hitherto been such, to lessen their unnecessary expenses, and to save and lay by something for a period of life, when they will be less able to earn a support.

The Institution will commence operation the THIRD WEDNESDAY OF JULY, 1836. The Office for the present will be kept in Gardiner in the brick building nearly opposite the Gardiner Bank, where deposits will be received every Wednesday from 12 o'clock at noon to 1 o'clock P. M. Deposits received on the first Wednesday of Aug. next and previous thereto will be put upon interest from that day. Deposits received subsequently will draw interest from the first Wednesday of the succeeding quarter agreeable to the by-laws.

Deposits as low as one dollar will be received, and when any person's deposits shall amount to five dollars they will be put upon interest.

Twice every year, namely on the third Wednesday of every January and July, a dividend or payment will be made at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all deposits of three months standing.

Although only four per cent. is promised every year, yet every fifth year all extra income which has not been divided and paid will then be divided among those whose deposits are of one year's standing in just proportion to the length of time the money has been in according to the by-laws.

It is intended that the concerns of the Institution shall be managed upon the most economical plan, and nothing will be deducted from the income but the actual expenses necessary to carry on the business, such as a moderate compensation to the Treasurer, room rent and other small incidental expenses.

The TRUSTEES will take no emolument or pay for their services, having undertaken the trust solely to promote the interests of those who may wish to become depositors; and no member of their body, nor any other officer of the Institution can ever be a borrower of its funds.

No deposits can be withdrawn except on the third Wednesday of October, January, April, and July, but the Treasurer may pay any depositor who applies on any other Wednesday for his interest on Capital or any part thereof, if the money received that day be sufficient for the purpose; and one week's notice before the day of withdrawing must be given to the Treasurer.

The benefits of the Institution are not limited to any section, but are offered to the public generally. As no loans are to be made by this Institution on personal security, it is plain that this affords a safe investment for the depositors than lending to individuals.

Monies may be deposited for the benefit of minors, and if so ordered at the time, cannot be withdrawn until they become of age.

Those who do not choose to take their interest from time to time will have it added to their principal or sum put in, and shall be put upon interest after three months; thus they will get compound interest.

The Treasurer, by the Act of incorporation is required to "give bond in such sum and with such securities as the corporation shall think suitable."

The officers are

ROBERT H. GARDINER, PRESIDENT.

Peter Grant, Esq.,	Hon. George Evans,
Alfred G. Lathrop, Esq.,	Mr. Henry B. Hoskins,
Arthur Berry, Esq.,	Mr. Henry Bowman,
Capt. Enoch Jewett,	Capt. Jacob Davis,
Mr. Richard Chas.,	Geo. W. Bachelier, Esq.,
Rev. Dennis Ryan,	ASST. CLERK, Treasurer,
	H. B. HOSKINS, Secretary.

Gardiner, July 3, 1834. 28

COPARTNERSHIP FORMED.

W. M. PALMER and H. G. O. WASHBURN have this day formed a connection in the Book selling and Book-binding business, under the firm of PALMER & WASHBURN.

Gardiner, Aug. 17, 1835. 24

PALMER & WASHBURN.

HAVE for sale at the Gardiner Bookstore, opposite Sage's Hotel, a large assortment of School, Classical, Theological, Historical, Juvenile, Sabbath School and Blank books; also a great variety of Stationary and fancy articles, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Book-binding executed with neatness and at short notice. Blank books ruled and bound to pattern.

E. HUTCHINS & CO'S

NEWLY IMPROVED

INDELIBLE INK.

E. H. & Co. have, by means of their new chemical process, been enabled to offer the public a very superior article of durable ink, in boxes only one sixth the usual size, yet containing the same quantity.

The prominent qualities of this ink are, that it is black at the moment of writing, and after having been exposed to the sun for a few hours, will become a beautiful jet black, and may be relied on as indelible. The proprietors flatter themselves, that its superior blackness, durability and convenience, will recommend it as highly to the public generally, as its extreme portability does to travellers.

Be sure that each box is accompanied with the fac-simile of E. Hutchings & Co.

The article is prepared by them only, at No. 110, Market Street, Baltimore, (op stairs.)

For Sale by B. SHAW & CO., Agts., Gardiner.

Gardiner, Jan. 13, 1835. 3

To the Senate and House of Representatives

of the State of Maine, to be assembled A. D. 1836.

THE undersigned, your petitioners, citizens of the State of Maine, respectfully represent, that in their opinion, a Rail Road, made from Belfast in the county of Waldo, through the towns of Belmont, Searsport, Appleton and Liberty, in said county of Waldo, and Washington, Patricktown, Windsor, Whitefield, Hallowell and Pinston in the counties of Lincoln and Kennebec, to some point on the Kennebec river opposite Gardiner, with liberty to extend the same through Hallowell to Augusta, would be of great public utility and benefit. Your petitioners, therefore, pray that they, with their associates and successors, may be made a body corporate, with powers to locate and construct said Rail Road, and contract and manage the same; and that you would grant to them all the powers and privileges incident to bodies corporate, with such facilities and means of carrying said object into effect as may be consistent with law and the public good.

D. LANE, and others,

October 20, 1835. 42

SPLENDID AVAILS, FOR 1836.

THE Token and Atlantic Souvenir.—The Gift edited by Miss Leslie, just received and for sale at the Gardiner Book Store by

PALMER & WASHBURN.

Gardiner, October 16, 1835. 39.

TO INVALIDS.

DR. RICHARDSON, of South Readings, Mass. has (in compliance with the earnest solicitation of his numerous friends,) concerted to offer his celebrated

Vegetable Bitters and Pills.

No. 1. Are recommended to Invalids of either sex, afflicted with any of the following complaints, viz:—Dyspepsia; Sickening; Faintness; or Vomiting in the Stomach; Appetite; Dizziness or Headache; Costiveness; Pain in the Side; Flatulency; Weakness of the Back; and Bilious Complaints.

No. 2. Is designed for the cure of that class of inveterate diseases, which arise from an impure state of the Blood, and exhibit themselves in the form of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head in children and various other cutaneous diseases. It is an excellent remedy for Females afflicted with a sore mouth while nursing or at any other time.

Plain and practical directions accompanying the above *Vegetable Medicines*, and they may be taken without any hindrance of business or amusement, and will if persisted in, prevent and cure numerous diseases, which daily send many of our worthiest to a premature grave.

Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of NATHAN RICHARDSON & SON, on the outside wrapper.

For sale by JAMES BOWMAN, Gardiner; David Griffith, Portland; Thomas Chase, North Yarmouth; B. M. Prescott, Lunenburg; Samuel Chandler, Winthrop; Otis C. Waterman, New Gloucester; Nathan Reynolds, Lewiston; E. Latham, Gray; A. E. Small, Saco. coply 8

CELEBRATED HORSE POWDER.

THE various diseases to which the HORSE is subject, have occasioned many remedies to be offered to the public, under different names with high encomiums. Some of these are injurious—others at best, of little use. A judicious and useful combination has long been desired. This is recommended in the following cases:

For Horses foundered by eating in excess, or drinking cold water when warm, to such as discover any symptoms of Glanders, the Distemper, Coughs, and Yellow Water, or are exposed to infection by being with other Horses affected with these complaints, and in all cases attended with feverish symptoms, sluggishness, loss of appetite or depression of spirits.

The use for a sick Horse is one table-spoonful night and morning, mixed with a light meal of short feed, or made into a drench; when intended to keep a Horse in health, a table-spoonful once a week will be sufficient, and at the same time a table-spoonful of Salt in his food.

Prepared and sold by JAMES BOWMAN, GARDINER, Maine.

We the undersigned having examined the Recipe for making the Horse Powder prepared by James Bowman of Gardiner, Me. do not hesitate to say it is a scientific combination, and from experience and observation we are persuaded to say that it is a good preparation for many diseases of Horses for which it is recommended.

D. NEAL, M. D.

D. H. MIRICK, M. D.

We the subscribers having made use of the

Horse Powder prepared by James Bowman of

Gardiner, Me. do not hesitate to recommend it to the public for Distemper and Coughs.

CHARLES SAGER, } Gardiner.

A. T. PERKINS, } Gardiner.

J. D. GARDINER, } Gardiner.

SAMUEL LODGION, } Litchton.

J. M. HOLLEN, } Augusta.

JOHN H. ELDRIDGE, } Augusta.

— ALSO —

THE GENUINE "ROLLERS" IMPROVED

LI-MENT for Horses and Oxen, and even

for Persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Strains,

Sprains or "hillsides" it is not second to any

other Liniment, British Oil or Opodeldoc now in

use. 24 L.

STIMPSON'S

CELEBRATED BILIOUS PILLS.

MOST diseases incident to this and other climates are induced in a great degree from a collection of cold, viscid phlegm and bile on the inner coats of the primæ, vaginæ, by frequent colds and obstructed perspirations. The stomach ceases to perform its office properly, digestion is impaired, the various functions of the system are disturbed, the secretions become morbid, the blood depraved, the circulation obstructed or accelerated, and a long train of diseases are thereby induced which may terminate seriously if not fatally.

For these complaints and all their attendant evils STIMPSON'S BILIOUS PILLS have by long and general use in this and other States of the Union, been found to be the safest and most effectual remedy that has ever been discovered. They are proper for any age of either sex in most all situations and circumstances.

Among the various complaints proceeding from the causes above mentioned and for which these Pills have been found peculiarly beneficial, are, pain in the head, dizziness, stupor, flatulency, foul stomach, colic, fits, worms, costiveness, jaundice, dysentery, &c. &c. &c. They are a most safe, convenient and valuable Family Medicine one dose of which, taken in season, will often cure a dozen evils of a Physician, and much suffering and danger. No family should be without them. They are also an invaluable medicine for seamen, exposed to the fevers and bilious complaints contracted in warm climates.

The following are among the numerous testimonials with which the Proprietor has been favored by eminent Physicians. Doct. CLARK, formerly of Portland, and Doct. GOODWIN, late of Thomaston, were Physicians of acknowledged professional skill and great experience in the practice of medicine; and the high character and standing of the late Hon. Doct. ROSE, devoted to his professional skill and great practical knowledge of Medicine, cannot fail to secure for his opinions, the entire confidence of the public.

To the Public.

I have used the above named PILLS, for a number of years, both for my family and in my practice as a Physician, and knowing their whole composition, I hesitate not to recommend them to the public generally throughout the United States, as the safest and most useful medicine to be taken in every family, and used where similar medicines are not easily proper.—Suffering men should never put to sea without them. I beg leave, with due deference, to recommend to all regular Physicians, that they make use of them in their practice; they being, in my opinion, the best composition of the kind I ever came across.

DANIEL CLARK.

Portland, Me. October, 1823.

Having examined the composition of which the Pills of Mr. Stimpson are made, I am of the opinion that they are a safe and efficacious cathartic, and I believe them faithfully prepared.

DANIEL ROSE.

Thomaston, Jan. 21, 1834.

I hereby certify that I have used Mr. Brown Stimpson's PILLS in my practice, and knowing their composition am of the opinion that they are useful and efficacious medicines in private families, and particularly for those who are bound to sea.

JACOB GOODWIN.

Thomaston, Jan. 11, 1836.

Very many Physicians have adopted the use of these valuable PILLS in their or family practice. They are prepared with great care, the Proprietor trusting to no one to make them except under his own immediate supervision.

General Agents for the sale of these Pills in Kennebec, JAMES BOWMAN, Gardiner; T. B. Merriam, Hallowell and W. H. Stevens, Pittston.

Jan. 28, 1835. 5

MILLEN WANTED.

Wanted, six experienced and capable Millmen, Good wages and steady employment will be given. Apply to

Gardiner, Sept. 2. 33 P. SHELTON.

Compound Syrup of ICELAND MOSS.

For the cure of Colds, Whooping-Cough, Spitting of Blood, and Consumptions.

ICELAND MOSS grows plentifully in the high northern latitudes of Europe and Asia, and its medicinal qualities have been long and highly appreciated. This plant contains a large portion of *VEGETABLE MUCILAGE*, which is a bitter principle which acts most beneficially in strengthening in cases of great weakness and debility of the lungs. The knowledge of many of our valued medicines, for the cure of diseases, have been obtained from observing their effect on minute animals, so in the case of this most invaluable Moss. Its principal virtues were first discovered by their effect on the principal nourishment from the ICELAND Moss, which is a milk becomes so highly indurated with Balastric acid, that it is used with the greatest confidence as a sovereign remedy for the infantile diseases of those countries, for the cure of all diseases of the breast and lungs. In France, this compound has been known, and extensively used, and to its salutary effects, as much as to the solubility of the mucilage, probably owing the very small number of fatal cases of consumption in that country, compared with all the medicinal virtues of the Moss in the most concentrated form, and is prepared from the original receipt from Paris, only.

E. HUTCHINS & CO., Baltimore, and now is genuine unless it has their fac-simile seal of direction—also upon the envelope, sealed with their seal.

For sale by A. T. PERKINS, Agents, Gardiner, Maine, and E. FULLER, Augusta.

Gardiner, Jan. 13, 1835. 3

TO ALL WHO HAVE TEETH.

A recent discovery to prevent the falling out of the TEETH.

THE ELECTRIC ANODYNE is a new and improved medicine recently invented by JUSTUS PEREIRA. Its use in a vast number of cases has demonstrated it to be a prompt, effectual, and permanent remedy for the toothache and ague, and every necessity of the removal of teeth by the cruel and painful operation of extraction. In the most severe cases where the pain has been long and unrelieved, the use of this medicine has been used, and the pain has been removed in a few minutes where a second application of the medicine has been necessary. This medicine has been used in the most severe cases of the toothache, and the pain has been removed in a few minutes where a second application of the medicine has been necessary. This medicine has been used in the most severe cases of the toothache, and the pain has been removed in a few minutes where a second application of the medicine has been necessary.

We, the subscribers, having made a fair trial of the Electric Anodyne, can cheerfully recommend it to the public generally as a safe, efficacious and sure remedy for tooth-ache and ague.

Z. T. MILLIKEN, FRANCIS LUTTER, JONATHAN KNOWLTON, THOMAS D. CLARK, M. D., JAMES GOULD.

Farmington, Me. Jan. 1835.

The Electric Anodyne is manufactured by the inventor, and sold wholesale by the subscriber.

ISAAC MOORE, Farmington, Me.

Sole General Agent.

BENJAMIN DAVIS, Esq., Augusta.

Agent for the State of Maine, will support the subscribers in this State, who are absent or may hereafter be appointed to retail the Electric Anodyne. All orders on the State Agent, must be paid.

The following gentlemen have been appointed sub-agents, who will keep constantly a supply of the Electric Anodyne, and will promptly attend all orders from customers.

Price, 75 cents per bottle.

JAMES BOWMAN, Gardiner. John S. Readfield.

David Stanley, Winthrop. Wm. V. Chester, Chester.

Upham T. Cream, Mount Vernon.

George Gay, Wilton. Cotton T. Pratt, Topsham.

Z. T. Milliken, Farmington. James P. Bissell, Farmington.

F. F. Day, Strong. John Bean & Co., Jay. Seth Debono, Jr., Phillips.

J. M. Bates, Northridge. J. M. Vear & Co., Wiscasset.

Emory Marshall, Vassalboro. James C. Dwight, Hallowell.

N. B. To prevent fraudulent circulation the price of directions accompanying each bottle has the signature of the sole General Agent.

Farmington, Jan. 28, 1835. coply 5

To the Legislature of the State of Maine.

THE subscribers respectfully represent that the Lakes lying in Winthrop, Readfield and the neighboring towns and the waters of the Kennebec River might easily be connected with each other and with Kennebec River, so as to make an easy conveyance of merchandise and passengers, to and from the County of Kennebec, to the various lakes in said County. They therefore pray that they and their associates may be formed into a body politic for effecting the purpose aforesaid with such powers and privileges, as are best adapted to effect the object.

STEPHEN SEWALL, and 22 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE, March 17, 1835.

On the Petition aforesaid.

Ordered, That the Petitioners cause